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AMMAN, SATURDAY MARCH 3, 1979 — RABIE TANI 4, 1399

Pope to visit Poland in June

WARSAW, March 2 (R)—Pope John Paul will visit his native Poland from June 2-10, the first ever visit by a Pope to a communist country, an official statement said here today. The date represents a compromise for the Pontiff, who had hoped to come here for celebrations in May marking the 900th anniversary of the execution of Saint Stanislaw of Krakow by the Polish King Boleslaw the Bold. The Polish government opposed the May visit because it feared the anniversary could inflame delicate church-state relations. During his stay, the Pope will visit Warsaw, the ancient See of Gniezno in Central Poland, the religious centre of Czesochowa and Krakow, at which he was formerly archbishop. Church sources have estimated that a million people could turn out at each of the places visited by the Pope. Secret negotiations over the visit have been going on since the former Cardinal Karol Wojtyla was unexpectedly elected Pope last October.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

In wide-ranging speech

Brezhnev praises Khrushchev's new rulers

WASHINGTON, March 2 (R)—Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev today gave a wide-ranging account of the revolution in Iran and the regime of the overthrown Shah as despotic and tyrannical. He also praised the new rulers for their anti-imperialist and anti-aggression policies. Brezhnev said the new rulers had put an end to the oppressive regime which had been a major foreign policy concern of the Soviet Union. He also praised the new rulers for their anti-imperialist and anti-aggression policies. Brezhnev said the new rulers had put an end to the oppressive regime which had been a major foreign policy concern of the Soviet Union.

The speech, culmination of a campaign for Sunday's single-candidate elections to the Supreme Soviet, the country's parliament, had been awaited as likely to produce the most authoritative Kremlin reaction yet to the China-Vietnam conflict. But the president, who returned to Moscow only this week from a prolonged rest on the Black Sea, basically followed the lines of earlier Soviet commentaries and took an even less dramatic approach than some of his leadership colleagues. He did not repeat a warning issued by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko earlier this week that Peking should pull back "before it is too late"—perhaps reflecting a growing Soviet conviction that China did not intend to move beyond the 1960s.

Continued on page 3

Israel to get \$1.78b in U.S. arms aid

WASHINGTON—Israel is earmarked to receive a total of \$1.785 billion in U.S. military assistance next year, more than the military aid proposed for all the Arab aid recipients combined. Israel accounts for 42 per cent of the Carter administration's proposed \$4.235 billion military aid budget for the 1980 fiscal year, presented to Congress for approval this week. The Israeli allocations include \$1,000 million in military sales credits (half of which will not have to be repaid), and \$785 million in "security supporting assistance."

In all, 13 countries in the area designated by the State Department as the "Near East and South Asia" account for 69 per cent of the global military aid programme. Of the Arab recipients, Egypt is designated to receive \$750 million, Jordan \$218 million (including a contribution towards the Maqarin Dam project on the Yarmouk River in the north), Syria \$60 million and Lebanon \$32.5 million.

Presenting the budget to Congress, Mrs. Lucy Wilson Benson, under-secretary of state for security assistance, said that "traditional financial support of Egypt from Arab countries may become more uncertain in the future, depending on reactions to Egypt's negotiations with Israel." Editorial comment, page 2.

Qadhafi gives up post in Libya's ruling body

LONDON, March 2 (R)—Libyan Leader Muammar Al Qadhafi has given up his post as secretary-general of a top ruling body, the General People's Congress, the Jamahiriyyah News Agency said. The move, part of a series of changes, which the agency said aimed at distributing power more widely among the people, apparently means that Col. Qadhafi will continue as de facto head of state. The five-man General People's Congress Secretariat took over from the disbanded Revolutionary Command Council in 1977. The council, headed by Col. Qadhafi, had run the country since King Idris was overthrown in a coup in 1969.

The agency, in a dispatch from Tripoli, said the new secretary-general is Abdul Ati Al Aheid, previously first secretary of the larger General People's Committee, which acts as a cabinet. The changes were made at a special session of the General People's Congress, which got under way in Tripoli yesterday. The agency said the session would be historic because "the separation of authority from the revolution will be carried out, and the revolutionary leadership will give up its conventional administrative responsibility of the general secretariat."

But the leaders strongly reject any suggestion that they want to split off Kurdish areas as a separate state. "What we want is to have our national rights within the framework of the Iranian state. We are against any sort of separatism," says Ghani Bhourian, deputy chairman of the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP). He is based in this town, 70 kilometres from the Iraqi frontier, centre of an 11-month separatist republic in 1946 in the confused aftermath of World War Two. The Kurds span five countries—Iraq, Iran, Turkey, Syria and the Soviet Union. In Iran, there are five to six million, according to Abdul Rahman Ghassemlou, 48, another KDP leader, recently returned from 20 years in exile. This figure, double the former administration's estimates, means that one in every seven Iranians is a Kurd.

Intensive discussions with Kurdish leaders here reveal a clear strategy—putting pressure on Tehran to concede their demands, while making unspecified threats about the future if these are not met. The ultimate threat, which leaders are only hinting at, is of guerrilla action by the Kurds.

Kurdish militia are already cooperating in the running of the army barracks here, taken over on Feb. 18 by its officers and men, and now commanded by a colonel, Parvaz Razempour, of Kurdish origin. They also surrounded three other army barracks in Kurdistan province for several days "to protect them against counter-revolutionaries."

The Kurds are proud of having played an important role locally in the Anti-Shah revolution, and say they are strongly backing national leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Mahabad itself is, however, run by a Kurdish revolutionary committee—one of the few towns in Iran without a representative of Ayatollah Khomeini in charge—though they liaise with the central Tehran revolutionary committee. One of the KDP's main demands is control of all barracks in the area by a Kurdish political-military council.

Between 80 and 85 per cent of the Kurds are Sunni Moslems, whereas the vast majority of Iranians are Shi'ites. However, Kurdish leaders do not regard this as significant in the context of their political struggle. "The question of getting autonomy is nationalistic. It has nothing to do with religion," says Sheikh Ezzedin Hosseini, the religious leader of Mahabad who is also widely regarded as the chief political leader of the Kurdish autonomy movement.

Sheikh Hosseini held talks last week with a delegation rushed from Tehran after the Mahabad barracks was taken over. He is planning to go to see Ayatollah Khomeini, and to send a large representative Kurdish delegation to Tehran for further talks with the provisional government shortly. But right now, the grey-bearded, white-turbaned religious chief is pessimistic. "I am afraid the government will not give full autonomy to Kurdistan," Sheikh Hosseini said. "I do not think the government will accept a federal system."

Sheikh Hosseini reckons 80 per cent of the Kurds support the view that he and the secular, socialist-orientated KDP leaders are expounding. And he also supports similar rights for other "nationalities" in sensitive border areas such as the Azerbaijanis, on the Turkish border, and the Baluchis in the south, bordering Pakistan. But young leftists, proponents of "armed struggle" as the way of achieving political ends, would happily fight for the cause if told to by respected leaders. The KDP

leaders, however, do not regard force as necessary. The central government in Tehran has not commented publicly on the Kurdish demands, saying only that attempts at separatism would be crushed. The Kurdish leaders concede, however, that if the government resisted demands for Kurdish autonomy, then extremists would have more scope. "We are doing everything to prevent this," Mr. Ghassemlou said. According to a local teacher, young men would take to the mountains and launch an armed guerrilla campaign if the central government rejected autonomy outright. Because they do not want themselves branded as separatists, the KDP leaders are refraining from discussing borders for an autonomous Kurdistan. "We don't draw a line, but we have criteria—economic, historical, national and the will of the people," Mr. Ghassemlou said. But they acknowledge that the sort of autonomous state they want, within a federal Iran, would include the present Kurdistan province, Kermanshah, Ilam and the southern, predominantly Kurdish part of West Azerbaijan province. This means a large tract of land flanking the Iraqi border, about 140,000 square kilometres in area. Right now, in Iranian Kurdistan, the Kurds appear to have achieved a measure of what they want, de facto control.

Reuters

Sharp differences persist in Mideast Carter-Begin talks

WASHINGTON, March 2 (R)—President Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin resumed critical talks today on the stalled Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations with sharp differences persisting despite an unexpectedly friendly start to their discussions.

Israeli officials said they were extremely pleased by the atmosphere at their first meeting last night and again in this morning's talks. But they cautioned that there were no grounds for optimism so far that the two leaders would be able to break the deadlock in the peace treaty negotiations. U.S. officials were equally

cautious, saying differences between the two leaders were so wide that no one could predict success. President Carter and Mr. Begin were smiling and seemed completely at ease as they ended a meeting that lasted almost three hours this morning. They made no statements to waiting reporters.

Mr. Begin arrived yesterday in an unyielding mood, saying the negotiations with Egypt had reached a stage of deep crisis and "we cannot be pressed into signing a sham document."

But after his meeting last night with President Carter, the Israeli leader said he felt encouraged and "there had not been a difficult moment" in the discussion. Officials said the change in the prime minister's tone apparently reflected the rapport he had established with Mr. Carter and the fact that a widely predicted confrontation had not taken place. Their advice to reporters was that they should not get carried away by the prime minister's upbeat remarks.

Mr. Begin left for a working luncheon with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance at the State Department after conferring with the president at the White House. U.S. sources said much of this morning's meeting was taken up by Mr. Begin reciting from memory the history of the talks he held at the Camp David summit with Mr. Carter and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat last September.

It was Mr. Begin's contention that later Egyptian demands violated the undertakings reached at Camp David on terms for an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty which he and President Sadat had hoped to sign by Christmas last year. President Carter and Mr. Begin signalled serious disagreements this week over the peace negotiations, with the United States reportedly to be backing Egypt's insistence on changes in a draft treaty with Israel.

Mr. Carter said he was disgusted with the deadlock because in his view the differences were insignificant. But Mr. Begin said Egyptian demands would turn the proposed peace treaty into a war treaty and he warned he would not submit to any U.S. pressure for concessions. One of the chief problems in the peace negotiations is President Sadat's call, which Israel has refused to accept, for revisions allowing him to honour commitments to go to the defence of other Arab countries.

Another is a demand, also opposed by Mr. Begin, for a timetable for granting self-rule to the Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza. The talks between President Carter and Mr. Begin were arranged suddenly after the U.S. leader made an unsuccessful effort to convene another Camp David summit this week, with Egyptian Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil representing President Sadat.

The Israeli cabinet rejected Mr. Carter's invitation but agreed that Mr. Begin should fly to the United States and hold bilateral talks at the White House. ON PAGE 4 TODAY... A photo-feature by Marianne Pearson on the Queen Alia Society for the Hearing Impaired on page 4 of yesterday's Jordan Times was inadvertently spoiled by a mechanical failure. We are reprinting the entire feature in today's issue, with apologies to all concerned.

Continued on page 3

Iranian Kurdistan: Will 'de facto' control lead to autonomy?

By John Rogers

MAHABAD, Iran—The Iranian Kurds, a fiercely independent people living along the Iraqi border, are capitalising on their new freedom after the anti-Shah revolution to press demands for autonomy.

But their leaders strongly reject any suggestion that they want to split off Kurdish areas as a separate state. "What we want is to have our national rights within the framework of the Iranian state. We are against any sort of separatism," says Ghani Bhourian, deputy chairman of the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP). He is based in this town, 70 kilometres from the Iraqi frontier, centre of an 11-month separatist republic in 1946 in the confused aftermath of World War Two. The Kurds span five countries—Iraq, Iran, Turkey, Syria and the Soviet Union. In Iran, there are five to six million, according to Abdul Rahman Ghassemlou, 48, another KDP leader, recently returned from 20 years in exile. This figure, double the former administration's estimates, means that one in every seven Iranians is a Kurd.

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Reuters

Regional Briefs

LEBANON, March 2 (R)—Lebanese Prime Minister Selim Al Hoss postponed indefinitely a tour of Gulf states because of Arab League developments. He told reporters the tour, which he had scheduled to start tomorrow, had been put off until a date to be decided. Saudi Arabia had asked that the tour be postponed.

IRAN, March 2 (R)—Mullah Mustafa Barzani, leader of Iraqi Kurdish resistance to the Baghdad government for 30 years, died at Georgetown University Hospital here last night, a local official said today. A spokesman for the Kurdistan Patriotic Party said Barzani, 76, died of a heart attack. He had scheduled to fly to Tehran on Sunday. The spokesman said Barzani, who was dying of lung cancer, wanted to spend his last days among his own Kurdish people. Barzani has lived in the United States since 1976, a year after the withdrawal of Iranian forces from the Kurdish revolt against Iraq's rulers.

IRAN, March 2 (R)—Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman left Baghdad today for home at the end of a three-day visit to Iraq at the invitation of President Ahmed Hassan Baidar. The Iraq News Agency said Gen. Zia held talks with Mr. Bakr and Mr. Saddam Hussein, Vice-President of the Revolutionary Command Council (RCC) on promoting peace and friendship. During the visit an agreement was signed under which Iraq and Bangladesh will expand technical and economic cooperation and encourage the exchange of manpower between the two countries.

KONG, March 2 (R)—Egyptian envoy Hassan Taha left Peking today for North Korea. The New News Agency reported. It said he was seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister Huang Hua and other officials. Mr. Taha, who is an adviser to President Anwar Sadat, arrived in Peking on Tuesday and had talks with several Chinese leaders. His talks yesterday, Chinese Communist Party Chairman Xiaohuofeng said he had invited President Sadat to visit "at a time convenient to him".

AMMAN, March 2 (R)—Israel's former Foreign Minister Yigal Allon had a general discussion today with British Foreign Secretary David Owen on Middle East developments. British official Mr. Allon, who is here on a private visit, had a 40-minute meeting with Dr. Owen, but they declined to disclose details. Mr. Allon talks with Prime Minister James Callaghan on Wednesday.

AMMAN, March 2 (R)—The Swiss government said today it had no objection about the Shah of Iran coming to Switzerland today. A request by the Shah to enter Switzerland would have to be approved by the federal cabinet first, but none has been received. A spokesman for the justice and police department said, "an anonymous telephone caller told Reuters in Paris that the Shah, who owns a luxury villa at St. Moritz, was due to arrive at Sion airport in the Swiss Alps this afternoon."

AMMAN, March 2 (R)—An Arab accused of murdering a former minister of Iraq in London changed his plea to guilty today on the fourth day of his trial. Salem Ahmad Hassan, 26, is alleged to have shot the former minister, Col. Abdul Razzaz Al Naif, 44, who was a premier briefly in 1968, was a "traitor to the Palestinian cause" and his co-accused, Saadi Abdul Rahman Al Shukri, 40, an "agent of the Iraqi government," who denies the murder charge. The trial alleges that the two men travelled to London together in July last year, two days before Col. Naif was shot. Hassan was alleged to have walked to a taxi outside the Intercontinental Hotel and to have identified the former premier to the taxi driver by walking up to him and shaking his hand.

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Whose names will adorn Jordan's streets?

Editor's note: This is the last of a three-part series on a nationwide campaign currently underway to re-zone and code Jordan's cities, streets and homes.

By Alan Martiny
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN—The city which has worked the fastest in numbering and naming its zones, streets and houses in accordance with the national programme is the Municipality of Amman. The city has already been divided into zones; most of the streets have been named and numbered; most of the houses have been numbered and many of the number plaques for houses and streets have already been fixed.

"The municipality set up a special committee emanating from the municipal council about two years ago which has been responsible for the numbering and naming project," Mr. Ma'an Abu Nuwar, Mayor of Amman Municipality, told the Jordan Times. "They have named most of the streets and numbered most of the houses and now we have a contract with a local company to make the plates for naming the streets. The work is going fine. It has been hindered in the past by finances but I hope an acceleration will take place soon."

One of the first major changes to take place in Amman Municipality as a result of adopting the new system was a change in the municipal organisation. "In the past the city was divided into six areas but the present council decided to divide it into nine," he said.

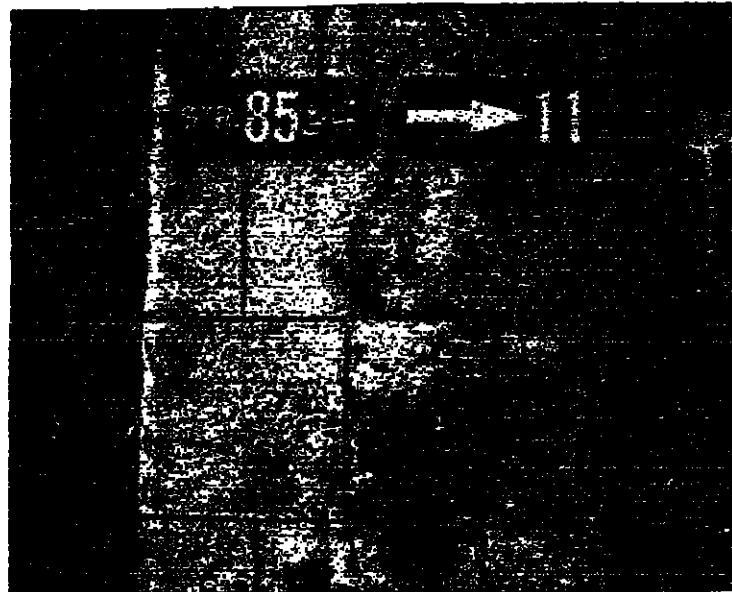
These nine areas have also been named. Number one is the city area, number two is the Basman area; 3 is Ain Gazal; 4 is Al Nasr; 5 is Yarmouk; 6 is Ras Al Ain; 7 is Badr; 8 is Zahran and 9 is Abdali area.

"We are hoping that these areas will be self-contained administratively and that this division is going to be coordinated with the posts, telegraphs, transportation, house numbering, civil defence services, police services and every other service in the city," he said.

Each of these areas has also been divided into units or quarters. These vary from four to eight depending on the size, shape and urbanisation. The central city area for example, has eight. These units also have numbers and names.

Recognisable to most is the Abdali area, coded 9. It contains six units: 91 is for Jabal Luweibdeh, 92 Jabal Hussein, 93 Shmeisani, 94 Sports City, 95 Al Dahia and 96 Al Qatana. In total Amman has 46 units.

In the first part of this article we dealt mainly with the numbering aspect of the project. But as the system gets down to the local level naming becomes more important. As a matter of fact, the numbering system has come under attack from some who feel it is too complicated and cannot be related to the daily life of the citizen. Mr. Jurkowski agrees that human



A sample street numbering plate. The arrow indicates that the numbering continues from number 11 in that direction. The street name plates have not been completed yet. They will include the name of the street in English and Arabic.

beings are more interested in names. "Figures seem dead. So we leave the figures for the machines and use the names," he said.

"We cooperate closely with the Department of Numbering and Naming to adopt and implement the numbering system," Mr. Kamel Abu Jaber, Head of the committee and Dean of the Faculty of Business Administration at the University of Jordan, said. "But in terms of naming, that is our responsibility only."

"On the committee are people of all walks of life, but principally people who are aware of our culture, history, customs and habits, because street naming is not a purely technical matter. It has something to do with the culture, people, history and aspirations."

"We have concentrated on using the names of people who have done great deeds either for Jordan, the Arabs or the Islamic World as a whole. We have used the names of people in the Hashemite family, former prime ministers, former mayors, great poets, literati and commanders," he said.

A policy of the committee is, however, not to name anyone who is alive either within or without of Jordan. Naming also includes names of Islamic countries and Islamic cities.

The committee has been meeting for about two years now and has named about 2,500 streets. "We still have about 1,500 streets left to name," Mr. Khaled N. Bourini, Chief Engineer for the Amman Urban Regional Planning Group, said.

"At the parcel level we have already fixed the number plates in several parts of Amman, like Jabal Hussein, Jabal Luweibdeh, Jabal Amman and Shmeisani," he said.

The operation of fixing the plates is being done by the municipality staff. "Roughly we have about 100,000 existing parcels in Amman," Mr. Bourini said. "But the city is growing very rapidly. We expect not less than 100 additional parcels each day. But in our coding system we have already placed for the expected parcels." One task which everyone in the

CITY OF AMMAN

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Numbering Streets

LEGEND

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amas-Scene

filed for the Jordan Times by Pat McDonnell

(Week of March 3 - 9)

EXHIBITS

TUESDAY, March 3: "The Best of Laterna" titles a collection of oils, watercolours, graphics and sculptures—selected as the outstanding works in an ongoing exhibition and sale at the Arab Cultural Centre. Each work has been donated by a Syrian artist, from all objects sold at Laterna Restaurant are to go to the Syrian artists. Naim Ismael and Loue Khayali have been sold many more are available at Laterna Restaurant is handling the benefit sale without charging service fees. A just written by Tarek Sharif, director of the Arab Cultural Centre, entitled "Naim Ismael," will be introduced at the exhibit. Paperback presents a biography of Dr. Ismael who was director of the Fine Arts Directorate and prints of his works from 1943 his death last January. In addition to his colorful primitives, Dr. Ismael created the mosaic on the facade of the Workers Building (across the street from the Meridien) and another mosaic at Tabqa Dam. Proceeds from the sale as well as the art sale, will benefit Dr. Ismael's widow and children.

WEDNESDAY, March 6: More than 60 well-known French artists are represented in an exhibit titled "Lithographies Contemporaines" at the French Cultural Centre. Hours: 4:30 - 7:30 daily.

THURSDAY, March 6: "Women in Everyday Life" titles a photo exhibition on view through March 19 at the German Democratic Republic Cultural Centre.

FRIDAY, March 8: Revolutionary themes will highlight a collection of paintings by 17 Syrian artists opening with a 6 p.m. reception at Al Sha'b Gallery.

SATURDAY, March 8: There are still four days left to observe some of the most representative works of contemporary Iraqi artists at Al Sha'b Gallery. The bronze sculptures of Ismael Fatch are superb things; the wood sculptures of Talal Isa, a recent graduate of the Syrian Arts Academy of Damascus University. One of the best examples of the modern Iraqi school is a monumental abstract sculpture landscape by Saadi Abbas. The mixed media technique of Al Jumaiah is arresting for the number of elements he works human faces sculpted in copper mixed with plaster, oils, and fabric. The large pastel abstracts of Shakir Hasan are reminiscent of Paul Klee; whereas Ahmed Awadi works in a style which he terms modern Arabic. Hours: 10 a.m. - 2 p.m. 4:30 - 8 p.m. to Wednesday.

An exhibition of books published by the Spanish-Arab Cultural Centre of Madrid is on view through Wednesday at the Spanish Cultural Centre. The extensive collection, representing six series: contemporary Arab authors, classic Spanish, classic Arabic, national anthologies, lexicons and special studies on history, economics, literature, sociology and anthropology, philosophy and religion, the arts and archaeology and bibliography will become part of the Spanish Cultural Centre's library which already houses 6,000 texts (please refer to the fourth section of this column for additional details).

CONCERT

WEDNESDAY, March 6: Professors and advanced students of the Damascus Institute of Music will perform an evening of classical music at 8 p.m. at the German Democratic Republic Cultural Centre. The event will mark Syria's March Revolution International Women's Day.

LECTURE

WEDNESDAY, March 9: A lecture on the International Day of Women will be held at 6 p.m. at the Soviet Cultural Centre, speakers to be announced later.

THEATRE

WEDNESDAY, March 5: "Hands," an original play written by Dorina Ionesco of Romania and adapted to Arabic by Tayseer Hilal will open the new season of the Syrian Puppet Theatre. Performances are presented each school day at 6 p.m. at Al Houria on Baghdad Street.

VIDEO-TAPED PROGRAMMES

TUESDAY, March 7: "Toulouse-Lautrec," Part II, will be shown at 6:30 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre (in French).

WEDNESDAY, March 9: A theatrical production, entitled "Festivals of the East," will be shown at 6:30 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre (in French).

FILMS

TUESDAY, March 3 and MONDAY, March 5: "Aloise," a 1975 French film directed by Liliane Dermadeo starring Delphine Seyrig and Jean-Pierre L  aud, will be shown at 7:30 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre (in French, Arabic sub-titles).

WEDNESDAY, March 4: "Beethoven: Days of a Life," will be shown at 3:30 p.m. at the German Democratic Republic Cultural Centre (in German, Arabic sub-titles).

WEDNESDAY, March 5: "Let Us Live Until Monday" is the title of a film to be shown at 6 p.m. at the Soviet Cultural Centre. A Russian film to follow (in Russian, Arabic sub-titles).

THURSDAY, March 6 and WEDNESDAY, March 7: Two award-winning British documentaries (in colour) will be shown at 7:30 p.m. both nights at the Hall of the British Cultural Centre. "The World of the Elephant" is the title of one selection showing spectacular photographs depicting the adaptation of animals of extreme desert conditions. "The End of My Song" is the title of the second film showing the River Thames and its associations. Reservations to be obtained in advance from the British Cultural Centre.

WEDNESDAY, March 7: "A Sack and Two Suitcases" titles a film to be shown at the Soviet Cultural Centre (in Russian, Arabic sub-titles).

THURSDAY, March 8: "L'Amour L'Apr  s-Midi," a 1972 film directed by Eric Rohmer starring Bernard Verlay and Zouzou is to be shown at 7:30 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre (in French, Arabic sub-titles).

FLAT TO LET

Three bedroom flat in a suitable location in Jabal Lussain, with living and dining rooms, small garden and two verandas.

For more details contact Mr. Sami Motoubi, tel. 39284.

WORK REQUIRED

Experienced secretary, English only, requires work, 8:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. five days a week.

Mrs. G. Martin, P.O. Box 4277, Amman, Jordan.

French ambassador's wife decorated by Queen Noor

By Janset Shami

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, March 2—In the early hours of Thursday afternoon, Princess Majda, wife of Prince Raad Ibn Zeid, was busy giving last minute instructions to the waiters who stood attentively around the dining hall table at Prince Raad's residence.

The preparations were for a special occasion. That afternoon Mrs. Ute Charpy, the wife of the French ambassador to Jordan was going to be decorated by the Order of Independence medal of the 2nd order. His Majesty King Hussein had delegated Her Majesty Queen Noor to act on his behalf. The colour scheme of the hall was based on turquoise dictated by a large painting by Princess Fahr-el-Nissa (internationally known artist and mother of Prince Raad) which covered the main wall, and accentuated by the velvet table cover on the long and elegantly set dining table.

Queen Noor arrived promptly at 4 p.m. and after greeting the guests, presented the medal to Mrs. Charpy. Her speech was spontaneous and to the point. Her Majesty said the medal was a symbolical gesture to thank Mrs. Charpy for her wholehearted efforts in helping the poor and the sick in Jordan.

Mrs. Charpy had worked in four different societies simultaneously during her four-year stay in Jordan: the Save The Children Fund, the Summer Camp Society, the Cancer Society and Al Hussein Society for Child Welfare.

This particular party was given in her honour by Princess Majda in her capacity as the chairperson of the committee of the Al-Hussein Society for Child Welfare. Most of the guests were closely connected with that society. They were either the members of the committee or the supporters of the society.

Her Highness Princess Basma arrived at the party soon after the guest of honour, and stayed till the serving of the tea was over. Her usual modest manner enchanted the guests, once again. Princess Fahr-el-Nissa, Princess Wijdan Ali, Princess Feyrouza Assem, Mrs. Hind Nasser, Mrs. Nesvet Shaker, Mrs. Badran, Mrs. Amer

Federation of Chambers of Commerce meets in Aqaba

AQABA, March 2 (JNA)—The periodical meeting of the Federation of the Jordanian Chambers of Commerce was held here today to discuss support for the federation and to evaluate activities that were completed during the last three months.

The meeting reviewed the items on the agenda which included, among other things, discussing an amendment of chambers of commerce fees, reducing of water and power prices for hotels and exempting the chambers of commerce from customs duties and other taxes. The Vice-President of the federation Mr. Zuhair Asfour presented the federation cup to the president of the Aqaba Chamber of Commerce in recognition of the chamber's efforts in serving the local society.

Khammash and several ambassadors' wives were among the guests.

After the presentation of the medal, Mrs. Hind Nasser commented: "We were lucky to have Mrs. Charpy in Jordan for several years. She is the kind of person who would do good in any community she would live in."

The French ambassador is returning to Paris to work in close contact with the minister of foreign affairs of France; and it is already arranged that Mrs. Charpy will be doing all she can to help Madame Poncet, the French foreign minister's wife, as a social worker.

Mrs. Charpy says: "I am very sad to leave Jordan. My husband and I have visited every corner of this country, appreciating the archaeological sites, and admiring the great efforts of the Jordanian people to better themselves and their country. Through my work, I came into contact with all kinds of people and became attached to many of them."

German born Mrs. Charpy is very modest about her hard work in four societies which she carried out alongside her duties as an ambassador's wife and as the mother of a lively boy who grew up from the age of nine to thirteen during his parents' stay in Jordan.

Mrs. Charpy says simply: "Anyone who wants to work and help can find the time."

Continued from page 1

Yemen

Agency that he would discuss the Yemeni conflict with the Bahrain Foreign Minister Sheikh Mohammed Bin Mubarak Al Khalifa.

The Kuwait newspaper Al Qabas reported today that the League meeting might decide on creating permanent observation posts to prevent further border fighting between the two Yemens.

In Cairo, official sources said today Egypt is to make its position known on the conflict during the Arab League meeting on Sunday. Egypt has strong ties with North Yemen and has more sympathy with the government in Sanaa which has supported President Anwar Sadat's Middle East peace moves, the sources said.

The Egyptians severed relations with the Marxist government in Aden soon after President Sadat visited occupied Jerusalem in November 1977. The move was in reaction to South Yemen's sharp criticism of his peace overtures to Israel.

But the sources said Cairo had not officially aligned itself with either of the two Yemens in the current border conflict, and had not publicly condemned the fighting.

President Sadat received two North Yemeni envoys on Wednesday who informed him of developments.

The official Egyptian Middle East News Agency reported that Vice-President Hosni Mubarak had received a reply to a letter he sent to King Khalid of Saudi Arabia on the border clashes. The contents of the letters were not disclosed.

Brezhnev

and Vietnamese border areas. Mr. Brezhnev described the Chinese move into Vietnam two



weeks ago as "an unprecedented, bandit attack" by which Peking leaders "have finally unveiled before the whole world the treacherous, aggressive essence of their great-power policy."

"Now everyone sees that it is this very policy which at the present time is the most serious threat to peace in the entire world," he declared.

"Now the whole danger of any form of complicity in this policy can be seen more clearly than ever," the 72-year-old president and party chief declared in a clear reference to the U.S. and other western countries developing links with China.

"The Soviet people, together with the peace-loving peoples of the whole world, demands the immediate end of the Chinese aggression against Vietnam and the immediate withdrawal of all the interventionist forces to the last soldier from Vietnamese soil," he said.

"Our friendship with fraternal Vietnam has been tested by deeds for many years. In this difficult hour for the Vietnamese people, we are in complete solidarity with them."

"And no-one should have any doubt: The Soviet Union is true to the treaty of friendship and cooperation that binds our countries together."

"The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is waging a just, noble struggle. On its side are honest and peace-loving people throughout the world. That is why the cause of Vietnam cannot be vanquished and the plans of the aggressor are doomed to failure."

But Mr. Brezhnev did not take up accusations by Soviet press commentators over the past few days that Washington was an effective accomplice in China's move against Vietnam.

Although he accused "arms manufacturers, militarists and cold warriors" in the west of campaigning against détente, he generally avoided criticism of the U.S.—a strong contrast to the mounting attacks on American policies in the official Moscow media.

On SALT—generally regarded as the key issue of Soviet-American relations—he said the work of more than six years since the first accord was concluded appeared close to completion.

"Of course, in some things the treaty, from our point of view, could have been better. Not everything in it completely meets our wishes," the Kremlin chief declared.

"But it is a sensible compromise which takes into account the interests of both sides. Overall, it is a great and good thing."

Clubs, Societies, Sports Groups—let us know what you are doing

Our "What's going on" section needs YOUR help if it is going to be a success. It's the news of your clubs, your societies, your meetings and outings that are open to the public which appear in "What's going on." Help us to help you by publishing your public events. Charity bazaars, school open days, concerts, commercial exhibitions—our readers are interested in your events. Please write us at P.O. Box 6714, telephone 67171 or even call in at our offices on the Amman-Switzerland road between 10:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. and tell us what's going on. The Jordan Times will publish free listings on the day of the event.

TODAY'S WEATHER

The weather will be moderate with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba Gulf the weather will be dusty with northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

Temperatures	Overnight minimum	Daytime maximum
Amman	8	19
Aqaba	13	29
Jordan Valley	13	25
Deserts	9	22

GREEN VALLEY SUPERMARKET

Um Uzayna Quarter

WE INVITE YOU

To purchase your daily needs of foodstuffs, fresh meats, fish, vegetables and fruits, cosmetics and perfumery. Kitchenware... and various other commodities...

AT REASONABLE PRICES

NO PARKING PROBLEMS FOR YOUR CARS

Irgento SUPERMARKET

Is pleased to announce its reopening as of Saturday, March 3, 1979. Parking is allowed outside the supermarket for up to 15 minutes.

We will be only too happy to serve you and give the most competitive prices in town.

Looking forward to seeing you at Irgento Supermarket. Jabal Amman, across the street from the Housing Bank.

NOTICE

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) is currently reviewing and updating its Register of Approved Suppliers.

UNRWA purchases a wide range of supplies, and requests all suppliers already registered to submit new applications. Suppliers not yet registered are invited to apply.

Applications should be sent to: Chief, Supply Division UNRWA - HQ Immowest Building Storchengasse 1 1150 Vienna Austria

Ready for spring

Of course, the favorite British wild flowers is to be Britain's first daffodil on March 21—the first day of spring. The primrose (7p), the daffodil (10p), the bluebell (11p) and the crocus (12p). The artist, Peter Newcombe, has featured the variety of beautiful British landscapes. The pale yellow, bell-shaped flowers of the primrose are found in meadows and fields. The wild daffodil is abundant in southern England, in North Yorkshire and the Lake District where it grows in the shade of its famous poem about them. The crocus is native to the mountains. It is a common sight in Britain, especially in the south. The snowdrop looks fragile, but it is well adapted to harsh weather. It is found in meadows and gardens. Britain's wild flowers have been protected by an Act of Parliament. (COI photo)

RECAST FOR SATURDAY, MAR. 3, 1979.

Our HOROSCOPE

by the CARROLL RICHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A time when you can put affairs on a more practical working level and get results. Plan the day's activities in a sensible way. Secrets come to light later in the day.

ES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get right down to the issues of whatever practical affairs you are engaged in. Make considerable progress.

RUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Take exercise and health care that will build up your vitality. Express that of humor you have.

FINI (May 21 to June 21) Sit in the quiet of your home and plan your course for the future. Avoid one who like to have what you have.

ON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Make sure your children are happy and get the most out of their lives.

July 22 to Aug. 21) Be more conscientious in the way you carry out your duties as well as civic matters and get results. Make sure your diet is right.

GO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study your most promising so that you can advance more quickly and easily. Avoid one who is hypocritical.

SE (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Study your obligations well and how to handle them with greater exactitude. Be a gentle in all your dealings.

OPID (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Go over contracts you have with associates and see if revisions are in order. Take more interest in civic matters.

QUARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Plan your time wisely so that you can accomplish more. Try to be critical of family members.

ICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Study your surroundings and make plans for improvement. Show others that you are much ability and wisdom.

ARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Showing more thought in your work. Sidestep one who could be detrimental to your progress.

ES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Make long-range plans and improve your monetary position. Later join in for recreational purposes.



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

We'll just make it!

FRADT

LULBY

CUTLED

KELLY

IT'S ALL THE TIME WE HAVE!

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

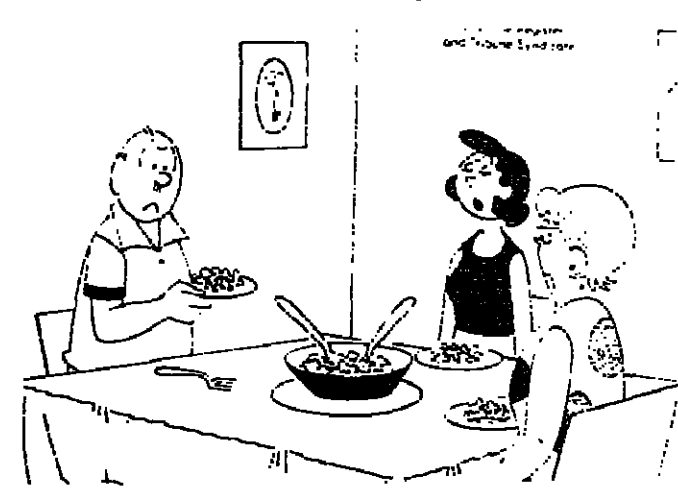
Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: OUNCE PARTY HOMING PEWTER

Answer: How that crazy fighter always acted at the weigh-in—"WAYOUT"

THE BETTER HALF By BOB LEE



The first day of a new diet is the roughest for Stanley. That's because it's the ONLY day.

THE Daily Crossword by William Luttwik

ACROSS

1 Julep
5 Garnish
9 Starist
13 Swab
16 — about (approximately)
17 School
18 — example
19 Play part
20 Family circle member
21 Usher in
22 Great one, old style
23 Place for a patella

DOWN

24 French coin
25 Wired
28 Dupes
33 Views
34 amorously
35 Ran across
36 Disposition
37 Penalized, in a way
38 Senora's domain
39 Gershwin or Levin
40 Tree trunks
41 One looking intently
42 Boos
44 Bigots

ACROSS

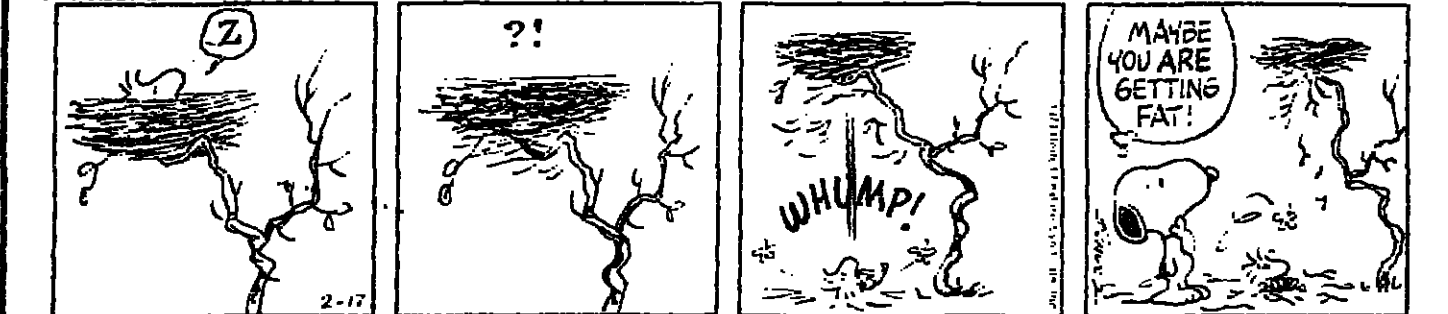
45 Source of energy
46 Custom
47 Uncrowded
55 Car part
56 Unbroken
57 Davenport's state
58 Shake up
59 Tender spots
60 Bank deal
61 Collections of sayings
62 Bridge position
63 "The — the limit"

DOWN

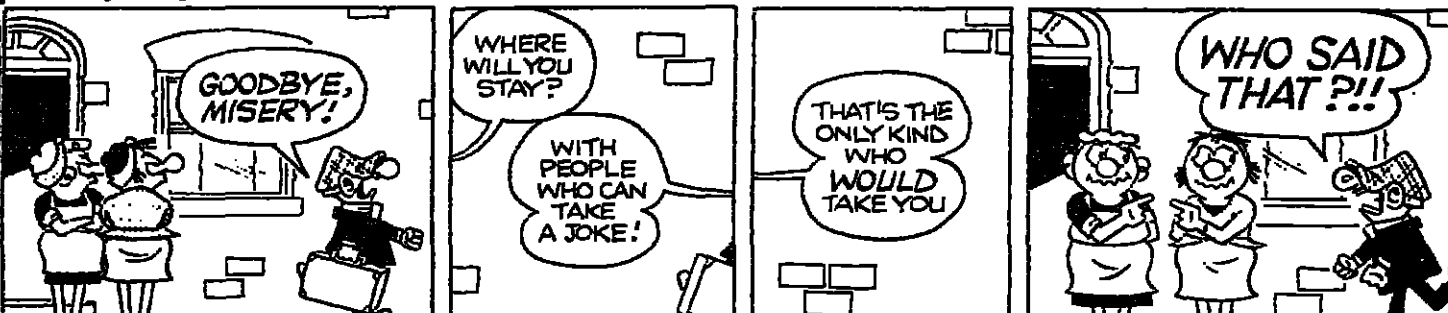
1 Castle
2 Above slowly
3 Memo
4 Came forth slowly
5 Carried on
6 Come up
7 Vista
8 Yearning
9 Kind of apartment
10 Crystal-gazer's words
11 Former TV host
12 is over

15 Stole
21 Donkeys: Fr.
22 Mediocre
25 Funny
26 Classical marketplace
27 Puff up
28 Ice cream holders
29 Fruit drinks
30 Cause wonderment
31 River of Germany
32 Is featured
34 Streamlet
37 Ensues
38 Plants for making mats
40 Tempting thing
41 Creep
43 Sky rovers
44 Fortnight
46 Artifices
47 VIP of India
48 Cantab's rival
49 Stewing vessel
50 Stage fare
51 Spotted
52 Play chef
53 On occasion
54 Neutral shades

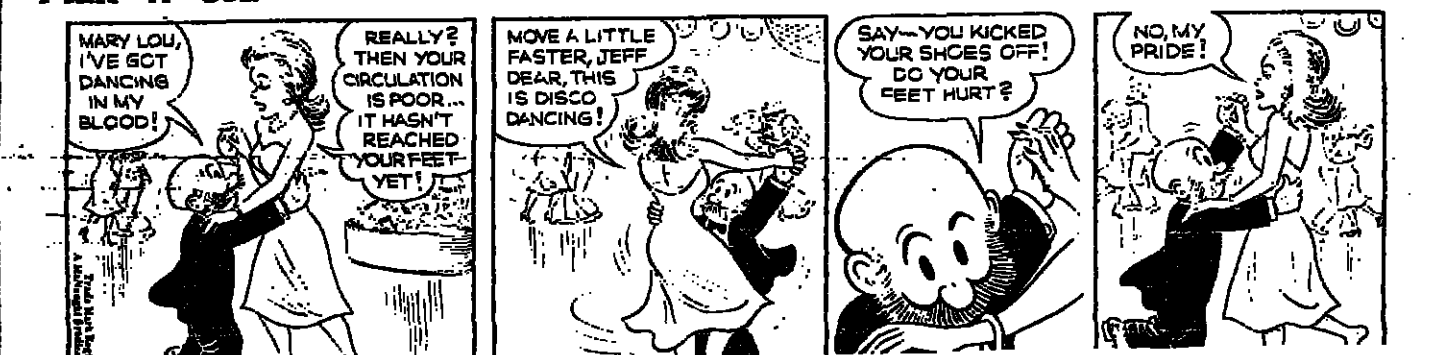
Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Flintstones



JOHN BRIDGE

What action do you take?

Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠105 ♥K106 ♦AK1062 ♣954
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♣ 3 ♠
3 ♠ Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.6—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠A10662 ♥A83 ♣84 ♦952
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
Pass 1 ♠ Dble. Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.7—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AK83 ♥Q7 ♦AK93 ♣762
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♠ 1 ♥ Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.8—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠A76 ♥AQ ♦A92 ♣AK954
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ 1 ♠ ?
What do you bid now?

Look for answers on Monday.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

BBC RADIO

04:00 Newsweek	13:00 News; Commentary
04:30 Where Angels Fear to Tread	13:15 Europa
04:45 Financial News; Reflections	13:30 Network U.K.
05:00 News; Press Review	13:45 Classical Record Review
05:15 About Britain	14:00 Sarah and Company
05:30 Poetry and Music	14:30 Command Performance
05:45 The World Today	15:00 Radio Newsworld
06:00 News; Commentary	15:15 Saturday Special
06:30 What's new	16:00 News; Commentary
07:00 News; News about Britain	16:15 Saturday Special
07:15 Press the Week	17:00 News; Commentary
07:30 The Voice of the Virgin	17:45 Sports Round-up
07:45 Network U.K.	18:00 News; News about Britain
08:00 News; Reflections	18:15 Radio Newsworld
08:30 News; Press Review	18:30 Play of the Week
09:00 News; Commentary	19:30 Benny Green's Album Time
09:15 World Today	20:00 News; Commentary
09:30 Financial News; Look Ahead	20:15 People in Politics
09:45 Science in Action	20:30 The Merry Widow
10:00 News; News about Britain	21:15 The Book Programme
10:15 About Britain	21:45 Moment Musical
10:30 Matthew on Music	22:00 News; Theatre Call
11:00 News; News about Britain	22:30 New Ideas; Reflections
11:15 New Ideas; The Week in Wales	22:45 Sports Round-up
11:30 The Micro-Future	23:00 News; Commentary
12:00 Radio Newsworld	
12:15 Last for the Evening	
12:45 Sports Round-up	

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Sun on	14:30 Hay Ibn Yaqzan
7:10 Morning show	14:40 Concert Hour
7:30 News Bulletin	15:00 News summary
7:40 Morning Show	16:00 Easy listening
10:00 News Headlines	16:30 Old favourites
10:30 As I see it (Jaan Razi)	17:00 In concert
11:00 Sign off	17:30 Radiotheque
12:00 Sports and news headlines	18:00 News summary
12:03 Radiotheque	18:05 News summary
13:00 News summary	19:00 News Bulletin
13:05 Radiotheque	19:05 News Reports
14:00 News Bulletin	19:30 Sign off
14:10 Music	

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:	DEPARTURES:
7:50 Cairo (EAT)	8:05 Damascus, Munich, Frankfurt (LH)
8:25 Muscat, Doha (RJ/GF)	7:30 Agadez
9:00 Karachi, Dubai	7:40 Beirut, Paris (AF)
9:15 Kuwait	8:00 Beirut
10:00 Agadez	8:45 Beirut (MEA)
10:15 Tehran	9:55 Cairo (EAT)
10:20 Beirut	10:30 Baghdad
12:40 Riyadh (SDI)	11:00 Brussels, Amsterdam
17:15 Benghazi	11:30 Vienna, Copenhagen, Oslo
17:30 Frankfurt	12:50 Paris, London
18:30 Cairo	13:00 Cairo
19:00 Baghdad (IA)	13:45 Riyadh, Dhahran (SDI)
19:00 Beirut (MEA)	14:00 Jeddah
22:40 London (BA)	19:00 Cairo
23:50 Cairo	20:00 Abu Dhabi, Doha (RJ/GF)
24:50 Rome (AZ)	20:15 Baghdad (IA)
	23:40 Riyadh (BA)
	01:50 Dubai (AZ)

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT	19:00 News and This Week
03:30 The Breakfast show: news on the hour and 20 min. after each hour	19:30 Press Conference USA
07:00 Weekend	20:00 Special English: news/words and their stories
18:00 Special English: news/words and their stories, lecture, short stories	20:15 Music USA (Jazz)
18:30 New York, New York	21:00 Weekend

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3	CHANNEL 4
5:30 Qasr	6:30 French programme
5:45 Carooms	6:50 News in French
6:00 Mohammed Ali	7:30 News in Hebrew
6:30 Children's programme	8:30 Doctor on the go
7:10 Return to Peyton Place	9:10 Echoes of the satires
8:00 News in Arabic	10:00 News in English
8:30 Arabic series	10:15 Saturday Variety Show
9:00 Arabic programme	11:20 Barnaby Jones
10:15 Executive Suite	
11:00 News in Arabic	
11:20 Barnaby Jones	

EMERGENCIES

Doctors:	Al Himeh (16571)
Amman:	Irbid
Ab Hammadh (23942)	Ibn Sina
Nad Maraga (71218)	Zargat
Irbid:	Al Urdun
Ahmad Bishara (39250)	Tadris
Abdul Karim Khashab (8302)	Tareq (23024)
Pharmacies:	Nad (14431)
Amman:	Abi (21127)
Helmah	Tadris (44400)
Shawar (6489)	Shawar (77144)

CULTURAL CENTRES (Amman)

American Centre	Tel. 41520
British Council	36147-8
French Cultural Centre	3700-1
German Cultural Centre	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Spanish Cultural Centre	24049
Hava Arts Centre	65198
Y.W.C.A.	67181
Y.W.M.C.A.	64251
Amman Municipal Library	36111
University of Jordan Library	65111
Cinema Museum	36191
Folklore Museum	36191

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Amman)

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 75111
Civil defence rescue	2381-2
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	37111-3
Municipal water service (emergency)	39141
Police headquarters	37111-3
Najlat ravine patrol rescue police (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency	21111, 37777
Police information (ALLA)	55205
London Television	75111
Radio, English Service	65111
First aid, fire, police	19
Fire headquarters	27090

CULTURAL CENTRES (Damascus)

Al Hamra Theatre	Tel. 226-448
Al Sha'b Art Gallery	238-527
American Centre	355-362
Arab Cultural Centre	333-727
Bulgarian Cultural Centre	357-401
British Cultural Centre	333-594
Deutsche Demokratische Republik Cultural Centre	332-932
French Cultural Centre	330-694
Kabani Theatre	225-016
National Museum	114-854
Soviet Cultural Centre	225-650
Spanish Cultural Centre	334-003
Urssia Art Gallery	334-619
Zaharra Public Library	111-318
West German Cultural Institute	224-954

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Damascus)

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 90
Electric Power Co. (emergency)	214-339
Fire headquarters	221-897
Information	91
Municipal water service	95-97
	113-500

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Spain's ruling party comes out on top in nationwide election

MADRID, March 2 (R) -- The ruling centrists beat the opposition socialists in Spain's second general election since the death of General Francisco Franco, but the result made little difference to the big party power balance.

Interior Minister Rodolfo Martin Villa, quoting early today from "almost definitive" results, said the Democratic Centre Union (UCD) Party of Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez had won about 170 seats in the Congress, the key lower house of parliament, against about 116 for the Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE).

The percentage share of the vote--34.6 for the UCD and 29.8 for the PSOE--was almost identical to the result of the June 1977 general election. Spain's first free ballot since the 1936-39 civil war.

Mr. Martin Villa put the Communist Party in third place with 25 Congress seats, ahead of the moderate Catalan Nationalists with ten. The conservative Democratic Coalition (CD) and the moderate Basque Nationalist Party (PNV) both had eight.

The interior minister's figure for UCD seats would put the party six short of an absolute majority in the Congress. In the last elections they were ten short, but managed to govern with the tacit support of the socialists and communists.

Socialist support disappeared with the passage into law of Spain's new democratic constitution, which replaced the authoritarian dictates of General Franco. The constitution came into effect at the end of December, three years after Mr. Franco's death.

The result of yesterday's poll, in which an estimated 31 per cent of the 26 million electorate abstained, poses the question -- can the UCD continue to govern alone or will it have to form a coalition?

UCD officials said before the

election that if the ruling party obtained upwards of 150 seats, it would seek parliamentary deals with one or other of the nationalist groups to push through legislation.

But yesterday's vote showed that this might not be too easy. Both the moderate Basque and Catalan parties held their own, gaining a total of 18 seats, according to Mr. Martin Villa's estimation.

But what was new was the impressive showing of the far-left Basque nationalists, who were expected to win a total of four seats. Three of these went to Herri Batasuna--"Union of the people" in the Basque language--a party backed by the Basque guerrilla organisation ETA.

ETA is waging a bloody campaign for the total independence of the Basque country from Spain and has claimed responsibility for 19 political murders this year.

The UCD has shown no great enthusiasm for granting the Basque country extensive autonomy, a move it fears could provoke unrest in Spain's conservative armed forces. This could make even an informal parliamentary agreement with the moderate nationalists a difficult business.

The alternative might be to make a deal with the democratic coalition of former Francoist minister Mr. Manuel Fraga Iribarne, which appeared to have emerged battered and weakened from the election.

It remains to be seen whether Mr. Suarez will try to woo Mr. Fraga into the UCD camp, or whether he will seek temporary alliances with the nationalists.

China, U.S. untangle major trade obstacle

PEKING, March 2 (R)--China and the United States have agreed to settle a major problem hindering expanded trade, the question of Chinese assets frozen in the U.S. and American claims on China, American sources said today.

They said U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal initialled an agreement at Peking airport just before leaving for Shanghai at the end of a nine-day trip to China.

The sources said China had agreed to pay \$80.5 million to American claimants, while the United States would unfreeze some \$80 million in Chinese assets.

"As a result of hard negotiations, we reached a very good agreement on the claims issue," Mr. Blumenthal was quoted as saying.

The initial Chinese payment of \$30 million would be made next Oct. 1, when the U.S. would release all Chinese assets frozen since 1950, the sources said.

The rest of the Chinese payments would then be made in five instalments until October 1984, they said.

Mr. Blumenthal was quoted as saying the agreement had been reached yesterday, but he needed President Carter's approval to initial it.

The agreement now will have to be approved by Congress, which originally froze the Chinese assets

early in the Korean War. The treasury secretary was quoted as saying the settlement was "a very good and fair arrangement."

The issue had acted as a constraint on expanded commercial and financial contacts between the United States and China.

Because of the American claims, Chinese property--such as ships and aircraft--had been liable for legal seizure on visits to the United States, while U.S. Government credit arrangements could not be offered to the Chinese.

Among the other achievements of the visit were agreement on a framework for a long-term trade pact and the setting up of a joint economic committee at cabinet level to oversee economic relations.

Patriotic Front leader renews pledge to disrupt Rhodesia's April elections

NAIROBI, March 2 (R)--Black nationalist leader Robert Mugabe said yesterday Rhodesia was appealing for South African troops to police next month's elections but he pledged that his guerrillas would still disrupt the voting.

Mr. Mugabe, co-leader of the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance which is fighting to overthrow the Salisbury government, said: "The

plan appears to be to stagger the election over a period of days so they can be held area by area. Troops will be poured in and people coerced at gun point voting."

He told the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Council of Ministers bi-annual meeting that every able-bodied white Rhodesian man was being called up to provide protection for the elections and said Rhodesia had appealed for South African troop reinforcements.

"But our resolve is to dismantle the enemy's strategy and disrupt the elections completely. We are determined that these elections will fail," he added.

Rhodesian planes have been attacking targets described as guerrilla bases in Zambia, Angola and Mozambique to forestall the promised Patriotic Front assault on the elections called by the bi-



Sculptor works on Einstein

NEW YORK -- Sculptor Robert Berks studies a small model for reference as he works on his huge statue of Albert Einstein at his home. When finally cast in bronze, the artwork will weigh 300 tons. It is to be unveiled in April at the National Academy of Sciences in Washington on the 100th anniversary of the birth of the famous physicist. Born in Germany, Mr. Einstein became an American citizen in 1940. He died in 1955. (ICA photo)

Ugandan town said taken by rebels

NAIROBI, March 2 (R)--Fighting was reported today in the big eastern Ugandan town of Tororo and refugees said it had been taken over by troops rebelling against President Idi Amin.

It was the first reported outbreak of fighting outside the southwestern region of Uganda, where an invasion force seeking to oust President Amin has occupied a wide swathe of land.

Ugandan exile sources in Nairobi said Tororo, a few kilometres from the Kenyan border, had been occupied by units of the air and seaborne battalion

based there, which decided yesterday to join other rebellious military units.

Residents in the regional centre of Mbale said refugees from Tororo had been fleeing northwards to Mbale.

A senior nurse at Mbale Hospital told Reuters by telephone that dozens of injured people--many with gunshot wounds--had arrived at the hospital this morning, and one had died, apparently from gunshot wounds.

One Ugandan exile telephoned Reuters in Nairobi with a state-

ment which he said was from the Tororo battalion. It said the battalion's officers and men had decided yesterday "to join the masses of the people in Uganda in the struggle against the tyrannical regime of Idi Amin."

"We have taken immediate action," the statement said, and added: "Tororo town and the surrounding area is now under our control."

The statement also urged former Ugandan president Mr. Milton Obote, now living in exile in Tanzania, "to come back and lead the people..."

Turkish envoy hopes to secure aid for economy

ANKARA, March 2 (R)-- Turkish Finance Minister Ziya Muezzinoglu left today for Paris to persuade Western governments to provide Turkey's battered economy with urgent cash aid.

Mr. Muezzinoglu is to meet Mr. Emile van Lennep, secretary-general of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), who has been coordinating moves to aid Turkey.

The government leaders of Britain, the United States, France and West Germany agreed at their Guadeloupe summit in January that Turkey required an urgent cash transfusion. But they said such aid would have to have a broader base than from their four countries alone.

The Turkish minister was carrying with him details of a package of austerity measures due to be announced shortly by the government of Social Democratic Premier Bulent Ecevit, ministry sources said.

Western government and banks, and particularly the International Monetary Fund (IMF) had been urging such measures before giving Turkey any further cash.

But, contrary to the IMF's expressed wish, the new austerity measures are not expected to include a devaluation of the Turkish lira.

The measures, to be announced by government decree and therefore not requiring parliamentary approval, will concentrate on bringing badly needed foreign exchange into Turkey.

Turkey's trade deficit was more than \$2 billion last year and her external debts totalled around \$12 billion. Inflation is at present about 60 per cent.

The government is believed to be asking the Western nations for urgent aid of at least \$1 billion, followed by similar annual sums for five years.

Banking sources say the austerity measures will include a two-tier exchange rate system for remittances from Turkish workers abroad.

At present, these workers can

get at least 50 per cent more lira for their Western currency if they cash it there than they would at the official rates here. They therefore tend to keep much of their savings in the countries where they work.

The measures are also likely to include incentives to foreign investors in the field of Turkey's enormous, but largely unused tourism potential, the sources say.

W. Germany upholds worker law giving equal voice in industry

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, March 2 (R) -- The Supreme Court yesterday rejected an attempt by employers to overturn a law giving West German workers an equal voice in industry.

Nine large firms and 29 employers' federations had submitted a plea that the 1976 law, which compels firms employing more than 2,000 people to give an equal number of directorships to workers and shareholders, conflicted with constitutional rights safeguarding property.

The left-liberal federal coalition government headed by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt welcomed the court's decision to reject the plea.

It said it cleared the way for industry and trade unions to work together again in the government's programme of "concerted action" aimed at getting the

World News Briefs

IEA meet may lead to energy conservation

PARIS, March 2 (R) -- Major oil consuming countries were to adopt a programme of concerted energy saving today to the effect of shortages and rising prices following the revolution in Iran, informed sources said. The United States and the world's biggest oil importing nations, led a drive at an International Energy Agency (IEA) meeting here to get industrial nations to save up to five per cent in the amount of oil they use. Sources said a programme was expected to be adopted at the meeting closes today which would leave individual nations to decide what measures to take in order to counteract the production cutback. The U.S. wants voluntary reductions of five per cent and was confident of support from the 19-nation IEA membership, the sources said. Japan together import over 13 million barrels of oil a day, offered a three per cent cut in its consumption, and other members make the same commitment.

U.S. Senate confirms Warake's success

WASHINGTON, March 2 (R) -- The Senate yesterday confirmed President Carter's nomination of Lieutenant-General Seignious as director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. General Seignious was appointed to the post following the resignation of Mr. Paul Warnke. Warnke had the appointment, claiming that the president had been deceived by the Soviet Union and that the strategic arms treaty with the Soviet Union and that the treaty was unfit for the post. But yesterday's vote followed a lacklustre debate in which no real opposition emerged.

Morocco fines, releases 5 Spanish fishermen

RABAT, March 2 (R) -- Five Spanish trawlers detained at ports have been released and their owners fined for fishing regulations, official Spanish sources said in Rabat today. The trawlers registered in Huelva were detained in Agadir, Morocco, and two registered in Melilla were held at Al-Hoceima, Mediterranean coast after being intercepted by Moroccan guards. The sources said the owners were fined a total of 100,000 francs.

U.S. economic indicators point to recovery

WASHINGTON, March 2 (R) -- Fears of an economic slump in the United States later this year were raised yesterday by a batch of statistics published by the U.S. government. The report indicated that its index of leading indicators, which lay out future economic trends, registered a drop in four years last month. The index fell by 1.5 per cent consecutive monthly decline, and economists said the strongest indication yet that a recession was likely to hit the past three or more consecutive months of decline have provided the warning signals that a downturn in the economy lies ahead.

Liberian tanker spilling oil off Crete

ATHENS, March 2 (R) -- The fully laden 15,500-ton tanker Messiniaki Frontis ran aground off the coast of Crete, spilling oil into the sea, the Greek Ministry of Marine said today. The huge vessel reported suffering as it ran aground at Kaloi Limenes, south Crete, a man said. The Messiniaki Frontis was reported to be carrying 95,000 tons of crude oil.

East-West troop reduction talks at standstill over 'phantom soldiers' issue

VIENNA, March 2 (R) -- NATO officials said yesterday that most of the 150,000 Warsaw Pact troops "missing" from Communist manpower lists are actually serving with the Soviet and Polish armies.

Arguments over "phantom soldiers" have blocked progress at the East-West conference on troop reductions in Vienna, with the Soviet bloc denying NATO's claim that Communist statistics are heavily understated.

For the first time in the six-year-long negotiations, NATO has now pinpointed where it thinks the missing soldiers are based. Western diplomats said it was hoped the move would break the deadlock on the key data issue.

The 12 NATO delegations said a new analysis by the West of Warsaw Pact official statistics is under active discussion with the seven Communist delegations led by the Soviet Union.

NATO spokesman Mr. Aurelius Fernandez said the breakdown "demonstrated that the discrepancy is overwhelmingly concentrated in certain force categories of certain eastern par-

ticipants."

Mr. Fernandez refused to say where Western intelligence analysts located what NATO calls the "main bulk" of the discrepancy.

Other officials said NATO believed most of the uncounted soldiers were in the Polish army and in large combat formations of the Soviet army stationed in Poland, East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

NATO says the Soviet Union has about 480,000 ground troops in central Europe, while the Polish army is about 220,000 strong. The Vienna talks are concerned only with central Europe and primarily affect ground forces.

The NATO spokesman said the West had asked the Warsaw Pact for additional data in hopes of ending the squabble over statistics.

Warsaw Pact sources said the Communist alliance would probably present new and more detailed figures soon. So far, Communist statistics have not included breakdowns below large formations.

No progress was reported at yesterday's 195th plenary session of the conference.

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A convalescent home for lame duck

By John Elliott

The question of the role that the government ought to play in the running of British industry has been a controversial issue for many years. This controversy has increased during the past decade when the problems of major companies like British Leyland and Rolls Royce facing financial disaster have coincided with the left-wing of the Labour Party demanding a more interventionist state role in industry.

For the past three years the state-funded National Enterprise Board (NEB), created at the end of 1975, has been in the cockpit of this debate. It has been charged with the twin roles of helping "lame ducks" back to financial stability and of using its finances to back profitable investments. At the same time it has tried to build a working relationship with the traditional institutions of the city and with its most outspoken critics, the Conservative Party.

As a result it is now far from the intrusive interventionist vehicle for state ownership envisaged by Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, who was secretary for industry when the NEB was set up. Instead it has developed a low profile on most of its activities, although it has recently hit the headlines because of a new parliamentary bill which raises its borrowing limit from £1 billion to £4.5 billion and because of rows about how far

parliament should be able to question its actions.

Since it opened for business on Nov. 20, 1975, the NEB has amassed a portfolio of more than 50 companies. Starting with the "lame ducks" inherited from the government such as BL, Rolls Royce, Ferranti and Alfred Herbert, it has expanded to invest in a wide range of companies, especially small and medium sized concerns.

It has also made a special target of investing in companies in the computer and electronics field, the most well known of which is the £50 million IMOS venture started with American and British microelectronics experts to manufacture micro-chips. About half of the NEB companies are in this broad electronics field and it is now preparing to invest about £40 million in a new office equipment subsidiary called NEXOS using advanced technology.

The NEB's chairman is Sir Leslie Murphy, a former civil servant and merchant banker who took over from the founder-chairman, Lord Ryder, in 1977. He sees the NEB's main work as falling into three main areas.

First there are the "lame duck" companies where the NEB plays a hospitalisation and convalescent role. Here its longest-term problem is BL, now trying to map out a viable future for itself under its new chairman, Mr. Michael Edwards, who used to be a part-

The role of Britain's National Enterprise Board may well become an issue in the General Election this year. Left-wingers want it to spearhead intervention in industry, but if the Conservatives take over it may confine itself merely to helping "lame ducks".

time member of the board of the NEB.

Then there is Alfred Herbert, the machine tool company, which is continuing to face serious financial problems, and Rolls Royce whose future partly depends on the next generation of aero engines that it is developing. Finally there is Ferranti, which last year recovered sufficiently from its troubles to be partly floated back onto the Stock Market, and ICL, which has also done well.

The second area of NEB operations involves plugging an equity gap for both high technology companies and small businesses, especially in the regions. Often the traditional city sources of finance are reluctant to become involved with such potentially risky investments, although the NEB's interest in the area has forced some institutions to be slightly more entrepreneurial.

The third area is helping to develop sectors of British industry which need modernisation. Here the NEB has had little success so far outside the computer and electronics fields, although it is preparing new targets including nuclear equipment and various parts of engineering industries such as hydraulics, pumps and valves, and diesel engines.

Linked with all this is an interest in boosting exports. Companies have been formed to sell computer software (INSAC), and hospital equipment (UMEDCO) abroad. There have also been plans for a large-scale builders' merchants business in Jeddah to sell U.K.-made building components and materials in the Middle East.

But the NEB has also had its failures which have provided its critics, especially in the Conservative Party, with a regular supply of ammunition. First it has

become entangled in a long and acrimonious battle over its entry into the tanning industry through Barrow Hepburn and British Tanning Products. Second, it pulled out last year from Hivent, a north-east based air pollution control equipment company. It then sold a south-coast clock maker, which made Parliament's Big Ben, called Thwaites and Reed, at a loss of £450,000. A receiver has also been appointed at Power Dynamics, a hydraulic tube-bending machinery company in which the NEB has a one-third stake.

On the other hand, it successfully sold its interest in Reed and Smith, papermakers, for £750,000 in December 1977; and has also sold an interest in Picraft, a mining-equipment company, to help form a viable independent group.

As a result of these and other activities, the NEB made pre-tax profits of £23.1 million during the first half of 1978. Of this, £2.4 million came from the NEB's own investments.

Now it has almost used up the £1 billion it was originally given under the Industry Act in 1975. It is for this reason that a new industry bill is now before Parliament to raise the limit of its borrowings from £1 billion to £4.5 billion. The precise amount of money it has to spend in any one year is fixed by the annual Public Expenditure White Paper and currently stands at an annual £275 million. It is also

required to make a cent return on its capital by 1980-81, as Leyland and Rolls are accounted for lower target rates.

What the NEB to prove its worth in its various "city" institutions, going into partnership to correct its image, sometimes regarded as "easy touch" and to other forms of aid. It also has to justify its existence by showing that it is a profitable enterprise.

When the end of the Supreme Court the DGB's judgement had the movement to resume concerted form.

It also has to justify its existence by showing that it is a profitable enterprise. When the end of the Supreme Court the DGB's judgement had the movement to resume concerted form.